

Black Caucus and Police Reform

On Tuesday evening, January 23 the Massachusetts Black Caucus met with the community to discuss the problems of police reform.

Members of Boston's Black community overwhelmingly voted for the Caucus to present to the city's new police commissioner a list of proposals on improving the Boston Police Department. It seems the Black Caucus wasted no time in getting to the business of representing the Black community by the unprecedented move of bringing the issue and a written proposal to the people for approval.

Approximately 300 community residents jammed Boston Technical High School to hear the Caucus explain their Community Proposal for Police Reform. The proposal was presented by the five Black State Representatives: Doris Bunte, Mel King, Royal Bolling, Sr., Royal Bolling, Jr. and Bill Owens, and assisted by three community members.

Representative Bunte chaired the meeting and explained that the representatives hoped to "open questions of what is and what is not happening with the police." She went on to say that due to the lack of responsiveness by the police to the community that list of suggested proposals had been drawn up for improving the Boston Police Department. She emphasized that the purpose of the meeting was for the community to have the

proposals explained, to ask questions, make suggestions, and to vote as to whether or not the amended proposals should be submitted to the police commissioner. Each member of the caucus then presented for discussion the main parts of the proposal which were: A System of Precinct Advisory Committees, Team Policing and Community Service Patrols, Police Training and Minority Recruitment, and a Crime Analysis Officer and Youth Service Program.

After noting the questions and suggestions by the responsive audience the Caucus asked the people to vote on whether "these proposals are a step in the direction of providing better police protection for the community" and should be given to the police commissioner. The vote was unanimous in favor of the motion.

Representative Bunte concluded by saying that the Caucus would hold a return meeting on Wednesday, February 14, at 7:30 also at Boston Technical High to give the results of their meeting with the police commissioner.

The following is the text of the proposal that the Caucus presented to the community before the amendments:

It is important for all readers to understand that the programs listed below are only suggestions

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Members of the Black Caucus flanked by 3 community assistants. (Photo by Bob Gittens)

Bromley-Heath T. M. C.

BY CAROL FINNEY

The Bromley-Heath Housing Project is located on the other side of the tracks. It is divided from Roxbury by the New Haven Railroad line. It looks like many other projects with its windows boarded up from lack of occupancy. What makes Bromley-Heath different is what they've done. They've established T.M.C. - tenant

management control.

In an interview Mildred Hailey, the manager of Bromley-Heath, explained T.M.C. It started with an idea, then developed into an interim committee composed of many small groups such as A.P.A.C., Mothers for Action, Community Security Patrol, among others.

Mildred Hailey was then an active member of the Modernization Task Force which was organized to improve the physical appearance of Bromley-Heath. From there TMC became a reality. TMC hired a staff with Tim Weeks as director.

They educated tenants and acquired five buildings which were picked on the basis of tenant organization and maintenance in the building. Then they expanded to include seven more buildings. These buildings had up to date maintenance by the tenants. TMC tried to gain control of the whole projects but couldn't. TMC staff developed the slogan: "TMC wants the whole thing."

As of January 1, 1973, Mildred Hailey became manager of Bromley-Heath, replacing Bill Gaines, the former Black manager. It has been approximately five years since TMC was first organized. The staff that was under Bill Gaines is being weeded out. New personnel are being recruited from the tenants of Bromley-Heath who have first priority. Secondly, TMC is looking for people who have something to offer. Bill Gaines has been asked to stay on as acting director of maintenance. He hasn't given his decision.

TMC acts as an agent of BHA. They have a sub contract and still receive federal funds. They are taking steps to show how these funds are being used.

Tom Weeks has left TMC to take another position at an Urban Renewal program in Wilmington, Delaware. Ellis Ash,

former administrator of BHA has taken over as executive director.

When asked about the most obvious changes since TMC took over, Mrs. Hailey felt that they were increased tenant support and the removal of garbage. She states that the hiring of tenants to rebuild their community was a step to restore belief in themselves. They are the future inhabitants of Bromley-Heath. We give our own a chance to break out of the stereotype. She states that housing projects throughout the nation must stand up and not be stigmatized. Bromley-Heath is the spring board of tenant control programs and if it fails so will others like it.

"We want to prove that people who reside in housing projects are not different than those who live in plush residences. We are just as educated and aware. We want to make our community a better place to live in and be a mirror of housing projects throughout the nation. Determination and commitment are the main ingredients which make this come true."

Now TMC is saying "I can't believe we have the whole thing!"

Profile on L. A.'s Miss Toney

BY RENEE HOLMES

In the office of the College of Liberal Arts, there is a door, simply marked 'Miss Toney'. Many Black students on Northeastern's campus do not know the lady behind the door, Pat Toney, assistant to the Dean of Liberal Arts.

Pat Toney has maintained the position of assistant to the Dean of Liberal Arts, Ruth Karp, since February 1, 1972.

Ms. Toney is a native Bostonian, who attended

UMass Boston and graduated with a B.A. in English and a certificate to teach on the elementary school level. She received her M.A. in Education Administration from Columbia University Teachers College in New York City.

In the summer of 1971, she began to substitute teach. During this same period, she submitted a resume to the Job Clearing House in Boston, an agency, which attempts to find

suitable jobs for its applicants based on criteria, which includes the person's resume and their experience, if any.

Ms. Toney continued working as a substitute teacher, until she received a notice from the Job Clearing House that there was a job here at Northeastern. She stated that there were no tests given to get the job of assistant to the dean, just an interview.

What does an assistant to the dean do? According to Ms. Toney the primary task is scholastic counselling and at times, career counselling - referring students to graduate schools and places to get assistance in order to get into graduate schools.

Of all the various aspects of her job, Pat stated she liked the "person-to-person element... having the opportunity to advise people". She also said, "I have not come in contact with as many Black students as I would like to, but those I have come in contact with, I feel I've really helped."

She stated that one probable reason for the lack of contact with Black students, is that "the students do now know the Black faculty; they see them, but they don't know who they are."

Any Black student seeking academic or career counselling should make it a point to see Ms. Toney in 404 Hayden.



Photo by Karen Maynor

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NEWS IN BRIEF

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., pledging to eliminate job discrimination agreed yesterday to award back pay totaling as much as \$15 million to 15,000 women and nonwhite males who may have been denied promotions under past company policies." It is the biggest settlement in a civil rights case in U.S. history. About 750 New England Telephone company employees, mostly women and members of minority groups reportedly will receive some \$750,000. The individuals involved now have the option of accepting payment under the agreed formula or pressing their cases in an effort to prove actual damages in excess of the amount they would receive under his formula. The commission said other employees could, if they chose, file individual complaints instead of accepting payment under the formula. Those who were promoted during 1971 will receive a settlement of \$100, those promoted last year will get \$200, those promoted this year will get \$300, and those to be promoted next year will get \$400. (Globe 1/19/73)

"A special legislative commission has concluded that 'compulsory busing alone is failing as a means of integration' and 'that failure has resulted in a major cause of academic unrest.' The Temporary Commission to Study the Causes of Educational Unrest has recommended accordingly that to minimize strife, busing for racial balance in New York State must be accompanied by great efforts to change community attitudes." Where the commission found unresolved divergent attitudes they found discord, friction, polarization and eventual unrest. They proposed 3 steps as a means "to foster a positive concept of integration." "The first is the involvement in the planning process of all community groups, the second is the development of a strategy for building support and meeting opposition and the third is the acceptance of the idea that integration should be started at the lowest grades and that it cannot 'be accomplished all in one gulp.'" The commission studied college campuses and secondary schools from 1969 to 1971. (N.Y. Times 1/7/73).

Grammy Awards nominations have gone to Aretha Franklin and Curtis Mayfield. The Grammys will be presented in 47 categories during a televised ceremony March 3 in Nashville, Tenn. (Globe 1/22/73)

Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian D. Smith said he would empower Northeast Rhodesian tribal leaders to impose collective punishment on communities whose members help African Nationalist guerrillas operating against Rhodesia. The guerrillas are held up in a sanctuary in neighboring Zambia. The presence of the guerrillas became known December 21 with an attack on a white farm; since then five men have been reported killed and 17 injured in guerrilla actions, most of them victims of mine explosions. Previously Mr. Smith had maintained that the Black people of Rhodesia were content and loyal to his white-minority government which declared Rhodesia independent in defiance of Britain in 1965. (N.Y. Times 1/19/73)

On a television program "Black on White," on January 21, James Farmer, former civil rights leader criticized his former boss, Pres. Nixon. Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare till two years ago, Farmer said he "had serious disagreements with the administration and had difficulty remaining as long as he did. Further he believes that 'resident Nixon has no contacts today with the Black community, never consults with Black leaders but instead relies on a white aide, Leonard Garment, a special consultant, as the expert on Black Affairs.'" When asked by the show host whom Pres. Nixon was consulting in the Black community, Mr. Farmer replied, "Oh, I am not aware of anyone that he is consulting." Farmer continued about Mr. Garment by saying that, "While Len Garment is a very sympathetic and emphatic person, he cannot speak for Blacks because he is not Black." (N.Y. Times, 1/21/73)

Rev. Charles Koén, National

Chairman of the United Fronts, announced that he has sent letters, by registered mail to Mayor E.J. Walder of Cairo and Mr. Carl Karcher, President of the Cairo Retail Merchants of Cairo, concerning the 3½ year economic boycott that the United Front has staged against the city of Cairo and the merchants of Cairo, Illinois. A few of the UF's demands on the city and merchants are: 1. The Blacks of Cairo must make up 50 percent representation on the Boards of Fire and Police, Cairo Public Utilities Commission and Alexander Housing Authority. The Fire and Police Department personnel must reflect the same ratio as the present population ratio in Cairo, that is 50 per-cent Black and 50 per-cent white. 2. A Black chief of police must be appointed along with a Black assistant Fire Chief with appropriate powers. 3. In all decisions and appointments effecting the Black community the United Front must be consulted as now the white vigilantes are always consulted. 4. Blacks must be employed in stores in more than 'Service Jobs' approaching a 50-50 ration where at all possible. 5. Blacks must be treated with respect and with the dignity they deserve as God's children. 6. White merchants must stop calling Black people offensive and obscene names in public utterances and in public places. (United Front)

A happy ending to a long court battle has finally come for the Black couple, Mr. and James A. Adams who had been seeking adoption of Victor Martinez Wilkerson, a six-year old Mexican-American boy they had raised since he was a baby. (See Onyx 12/11/73). In spite of the opposition of the Welfare officials and the boy's relatives, the Houston court gave the couple permission to adopt him.

Students can borrow \$10G for education

BY JAMES WORSHAM, GLOBE STAFF

Major changes in the application procedure for federally-backed student loans for college, increasing the amount of loans available and requiring proof of need to be exempted from some interest charges, go into effect March 1.

According to Office of Education officials, students applying for the loans after Feb. 1, should follow the new procedure since their applications may not be processed until after March 1.

The new rules affect the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, through which a student borrows money for colleges from his own bank, savings and loan, credit union or other eligible lender.

Should the student fail to pay back the loan, the Federal government reimburses the lending agency. In Massachusetts, the reimbursement rate is 100 percent.

Among the changes will be an increase in the maximum amount of a loan, raising it from \$1500 to \$2500 a year, for an overall undergraduate maximum of \$7500.

The Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corp., which is the state agency that backs bank loans to students, is expected to raise its maximum to \$2500.

The new total maximum for all college education, including graduate work, is \$10,000.

Under the new procedures, the student applicant must first obtain from the school he plans to attend an affidavit stating the amount of money needed for him to attend, based on the estimated cost remaining after family contributions and other aids are considered.

However, it is necessary only if the student wishes to qualify for Federal interest benefits, which means the government will pay the interest charges, which could run as high as seven percent,

until the loan repayment period begins.

A student who doesn't wish to receive the Federal interest benefits must pay all interest on the loan and is not required to supply the lender with the affidavit from the school.

Repayment of the loan begins from nine to 12 months after a student ceases to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis at an eligible school.

He then has not less than five or no more than 10 years to repay the loan. Deferment of payments can be approved for

up to three years for service in the armed forces, the Peace Corps or VISTA.

The new rules for loan applications were to have gone into effect last August, but Congress quickly approved a request from the President to delay the effective date after it became apparent the rules could not be implemented in time for the September 1 school year.

Under previous regulations, the Federal government paid the interest only for borrowers whose adjusted family incomes were less than \$15,000, but after

ROUND-UP: Black Women in Politics

BY JOYCE CLARKE

The Herald Traveler (Nov. 3/72) reported that "Mme. Jeanne Martin Cisse rapped a gavel lightly on the podium yesterday, and made history --" and she is not alone, for the past five years has seen more Black women rap the gavel of politics than ever before.

1972's election alone saw three Black women elected to seats in the House of Representatives: Miss Barbara Jordan (D-H. Tex.), Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.) and Yvonne Braithwaite Burke (D-Calif.).

Barbara Jordan became the first woman to serve in the Texas Senate four years ago and is now the first Black woman to be elected to Congress from the South.

Infamous Shirley Chisholm, the little ex-school teacher from Brooklyn, won re-election with 87.6 per cent of the vote against three opponents. Recalling her bid for President, Wesley Holder, a veteran of political campaigns in New York said, "Her running for President helped her develop a national following. It was not just a local or regional following. We had delegates from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and New York."

Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, who achieved National prominence when she served as

vice-chairman of the Democratic National Convention, was seasoned in politics. A lawyer by profession, Mrs. Burke ascended from a local school board to the McCone Commission

investigation of the Watts riot, a twice-elected assemblyman, she is now a Congresswoman from California.

In the Bronx, New York, Mrs. Estelle B. Diggs a Democrat was

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY
UNCLE TED
(Our Editor)

FEBRUARY 8, 1973
FROM EVERYBODY

Ron Roots: "WRBB taking new directions"

BY KAREN STANTON

Anyone hardly ever thinks about what's on the radio. Most people just turn their radio on, and find a station that just happens to be playing something they like at that particular time. But, for Ron Roots, radio programs are a little more involved than that.

As program director for Northeastern's radio station, WRBB, Roots finds himself doing practically anything, from scheduling all programs aired on the station, to doing his share as a disc jockey.

He said, "The program director runs the general operations at the station. I schedule all the programs that go over WRBB, not just the Soul's Place segments."

"The station has all types of programs during the day. Starting at 8 in the morning, we have a program we call 'Mornin' Maniac Music.' From there, the music ranges from folk, soul, hard rock, jazz, and just about anything."

Roots, a Criminal Justice major, class of 1975, was elected program director by WRBB staff members last September. Since then, he said the station has made a few changes.

"We're creating new shows to be aired. For example, a religious program on Sunday mornings will be initiated. Basically, it will be a talk show with some religious music. We're trying to add a few more public service programs like this into the schedule."

"The news department is being totally reorganized, also. Right now, the station is hooked up to station WABC's news service. That means that all the news we broadcast is actually piped in directly from the WABC service lines."

"But, we want a more detailed news program, and we're looking for a reliable staff to handle that aspect. We also want to add to our sports department."

Roots said the Soul's Place segments are scheduled so that they don't conflict with MIT's, "The Ghetto." He said, "We have had a few meetings with the staff of 'The Ghetto.'"

"What we try to do is discuss problems we encounter and scheduling so there won't be a conflict, as well as any ideas that we might have. We also joined

with MIT and sponsored the Project Concern idea, which was to collect funds for the students at Southern University, in Baton Rouge.

Ron, who is also a disc jockey for Soul's Place, said that Boston has very few radio stations

Margetson, and Hassan Adeeb.

"We have a good staff working now, and our programming shows a good cross section. Unfortunately, we can't please everyone, but we try."

"Our major goal is for professionalism, and serious



(Photo by Melanie White)

which play soul, except for the college stations and WILD. "There isn't that much black music being played on Boston radio stations, if you listen. But, I think this is changing, mainly because of the college stations, like MIT, and Northeastern."

Most of the records used on Soul's Place belong to the disc jockies. Roots said, "We also receive some of the recordings from distributors, but it usually takes them a while to send them out. When we get the record, it's been out so long, that everyone's heard it on another station, or has bought it themselves. We find it's better just to use our own records."

Roots works with a staff of some 20 people at the radio station, including Soul's Place other disc jockies: Ronald Hunter, Marcus Garvey Bennett, Mike (Hat) Williams, Rupert

programming. We still have a few problems, but they're not major ones. The station is growing, and it's getting better."

Roots said that he is finding the job a learning experience. "I enjoy the work, even though it does take up quite a bit of time. I've learned to work and cooperate with all types of people, with all types of problems. Roots said if anyone is interested in working on the station they should drop by the station's office, located on the fourth floor of the Eli Center."

"We are expanding our news and sports departments, and our staff is very limited right now. Anyone who is seriously interested in working should drop by. If anyone is interested, we could also use a couple of good secretaries up here, too."

BLACK ART:

"Reality Expanded"

BY ILEEN DOTSON

"Reality Expanded," the current art exhibition at the Museum of the National Center of Afro American Artists displays the diverse styles of three surrealist Black artists -- Rex Goreleigh, Hughie Lee-Smith, and Eldzier Cortor. Lee-Smith, the most dull if looking at color, but the most thought-provoking if looking at subject matter is a master of detailed lines and at creating an ominous atmosphere in his works. He chooses dull colors to convey bleak figures, alone and desolate with nature. Blatant signs of symbolism like characters with their backs to the viewer, streamers fluttering from tall poles, and people depicted hiding behind towels or sunglasses arouse some sort of emotion in the viewer.

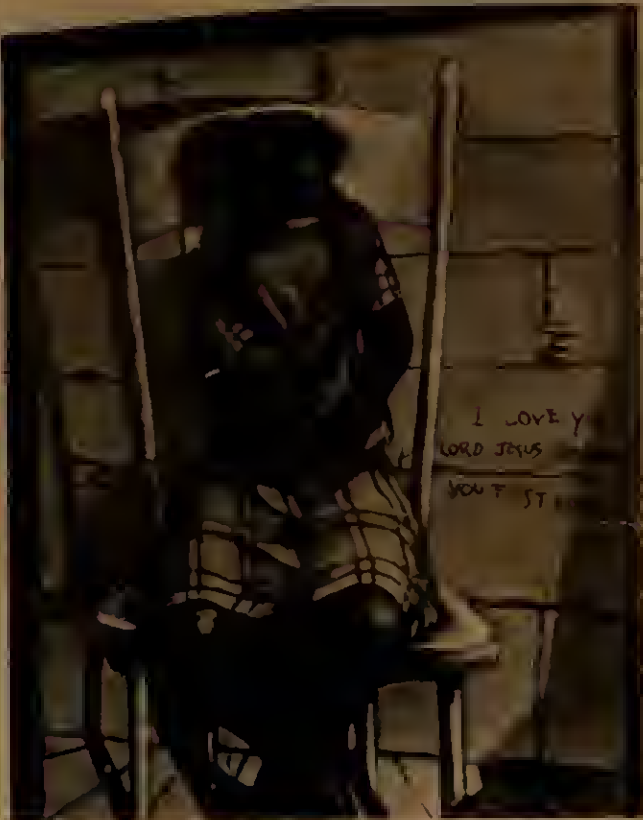
Another typical device employed in the Lee-Smith

somber background.

"The Rehearsal" is an unusual Lee-Smith sampling because it is somewhat colorful compared to his other works. Dark reds and greens predominate the coloring, but the same solemn mood is created as in his other paintings.

Goreleigh's works could be superb artistic creations, but they concentrate more on the medium than the message. One becomes so wrapped up in his diverse artistic techniques that the subject matter of his compositions is quickly overlooked. Goreleigh is very color-conscious and his most frequent subject appears to be nature. "The Open Door," presents a dark, obscure peak at nature through the open door of a house.

In "Social Hour," part of his migrant series, he gets too



Rex Goreleigh's "Mother and Child"

(Photo by Karen Maynor)

paintings is the presence of cracked stone walls and bases near the figures. Most of his works are painted in dull tones of pink and gray pitted against a

carried away with folklorism. The picture (both its watercolor and large oil painted versions) depict Black people doing one of

Continued on page 5

Top Ten Record List

Week Ending Jan. 27*

1. Why Can't We Live Together - Timmy Thomas
2. Love Jones - Brighter Side of Darkness
3. Superstition - Stevie Wonder
4. I Got Ants In My Pants - James Brown
5. The World Is A Ghetto - War
6. Trouble Man - Marvin Gaye
7. Me and Mrs. Jones - Billy Paul
8. I'll Be Your Shelter - Luther Ingram
9. Could It Be I'm Falling In Love - Spinners
10. So Much Trouble On My Mind - Joe Quarterman

BEST SELLING ALBUMS

Talking Book - Stevie Wonder
Why Can't We Live Together - Timmy Thomas
360 Degrees - Billy Paul
Trouble Man - Marvin Gaye
Round Two - Stylistics
The World Is A Ghetto - War
Lady Sings The Blues - Diana Ross
Gimme Your Love - Barbara Mason
I'm Still In Love With You - Al Green
Superfly - Curtis Mayfield

*Courtesy of Mass. Record Distributing Co., 633 Mass. Ave., Boston, 266-1002

DANCE: Collective Black Family

BY PAM HAYES

One will have to admit to himself, that "The Collective Black Family" is one concert THAT BROUGHT US TOGETHER. The program presented recently at Wheelock College was what one would call "together" because it covered many realms of Blackness in the arts. The program began in a ritual and ended with the story of creation which seemed to have just blown the audience away. The reason for this is that the production showed how Blacks were the original creators and God was a typical Black Man.

Artistic Director Janis Miller opened the dance portion with an African number. The sister danced very well and one could see that she was really possessed with her Blackness. The number she did was not like the ordinary routine numbers of West Africa but, it was of a collective-type form. One could really see that this creative sister's mind did not

stop with just any form of Black dance. Later on, Ms. Miller did a modern dance number, which displayed her style and grace. She deserves great praise for her performance.

Sister Consuelo Atlas exhibited a master's technique in the two modern numbers that she performed. This sister's form and grace were totally unbelievable! Both numbers took the audience out of their minds. Consuelo is one of the best Black female dancers ever to appear on the stage. She too deserves much congratulations!

The drummers, (Obalajeg Durr, Sidney Smart, Stan Strickland and Nathan Spivey) did the ultimate in getting the program off the ground. If it wasn't for their dynamic sounds, there could have been nothing. These are some hellified brothers and if you ever have the opportunity, check them out.

Last, but not least are Brother Arnold Scott and Sister Donna

Maynard. They did a very good job at reading poetry, matched with some slides. They caused the audience to stop and think a while, and to try to put things together. Brother Arnold also did some dancing.

However, the most outstanding thing that Brother Arnold did, was an improvisation of God the Creator: congrats to him and also to Sister Donna, who did percussion. "Right On" to these very talented Brothers and Sisters. She Alifia Ne!

COUNTDOWN

25 DAYS

BEFORE

THE CO-OP GRILL

Black Student Congress



Reginald Johnson, Light Hall



Debbie Ashby, Speare Hall



Myrielle Smith, Stetson East



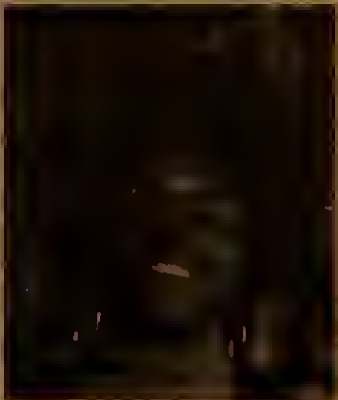
Sharon Harris, Stetson West

In the first congressional meeting the elected congressmen and congresswomen were oriented toward the responsibilities of their new positions. The meeting of the Black Student Congress is hopefully another step toward setting up a viable student government that will respond to the consensus of its constituency.

PHOTOS BY KAREN MAYNOR



Valerie Bruce, Speare West



Debbie Davis, 110 St. Stephens St.



Greta Wilson, Stetson East



Harry Webb, 153 Hemenway



Mulbah Coleman, 96 Fenway



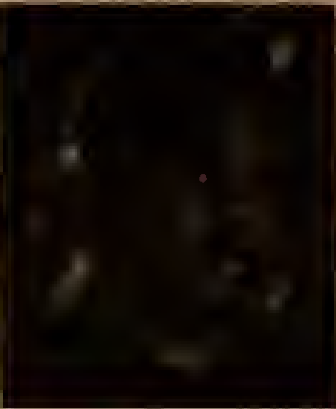
Emmett Thomas, 119 Hemenway



George Rowland, B.S.C.C.C.



Eric Van Everdy, Ebony Athletics



Calvert Hocker, 7 Coffeehouse



Cheryl Davis, Smith Hall



Lester Payne, Mcvin Hall



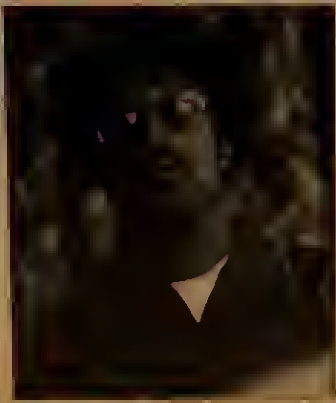
Leonard Wilmot, White Hall



Cheryl LeMelle, Smith Hall



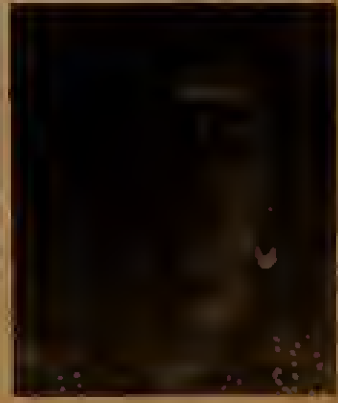
Freddie Faison, The Onyx



Gregory Lloyd, White Hall



John Jones, St. Stephen St.



Katie Evans, Stetson West

Ike Colbert sees hope in Psych Dept.

BY ILEEN DOTSON

Isaac Colbert started his career in psychology with rat-learning, moved to primate behavior, and advanced to human learning. Today he is an assistant professor in Northeastern's psychology department.

A specialist in human learning and cognition, Colbert first became interested in psychology when he performed an experiment on his own on the psychological effects of drugs.

He teaches two courses in the university, Human Learning and Social Psychology, "a course which requires the involvement of brothers and sisters." Hopefully by next quarter, the course will explore social theories and their relevance to Black culture. At present only 5 out of 63 of his students are Black. He would like to see at least half of his future class composed of Black students.

Perhaps the biggest drawback to Colbert's goal of reaching Black students is that most never venture beyond the introductory course, which has been severely criticized by many students who have taken it. However, Colbert expressed hope that things will change. He asks students not to be discouraged with psychology after taking the introductory course.

Two problems have faced Colbert since he began teaching in the university in September. The first is the "traditional problem of trying to get students to think for themselves" and the second is

that whites are afraid to speak openly about Blacks in class. Colbert sees the latter as being a continuous problem throughout the course.

In his courses, Colbert hopes to cover topics that students, especially Black students, are interested in. But his only way of knowing what students want is "Black input about the course" but he has gotten very few vibes from students, mainly because of poor communication.

The psychology department emphasizes experimental psychology and heavily stresses learning and sensory psychology, theories, testing, and research according to Colbert. However, students don't see "the utility of the experimental approach." But Colbert views this approach as a way to separate "useful from non-useful data."

Colbert acknowledges the fact that much negative research has been done on Black people, and believes that it will be up to Black social scientists to correct and further research these theories.

The representation of Black students and faculty members in the psychology department is low. Colbert is the lone Black professor in the department, the Black graduate students in psychology can be counted on one hand, and there is a fair sampling of Black undergraduate majors. Colbert sees two reasons for these figures. Black students

don't know what is available in the department and they don't see experimental psychology as a way to solve their problems.

To Colbert, experimental psychology is one way of searching for long-term, rather than short-term answers to problems affecting Black people.

One obstacle that Colbert is trying to remedy is the fact that most students think psychology cannot be relevant to the Black community. Except for the course that Colbert is putting together now, the psychology department has little to offer Black students in the way of direct correlation with the Black community.

Colbert expounded on the different fields of psychology open to Black students. He encourages Black students majoring in psychology to attain the highest possible degree to move up in the field, the Ph.D., to give them maximum flexibility and job power.

In the research and teaching of psychology, a Ph.D. is required. However, students with Bachelor's degrees can work in community organizations, self-help agencies, hospitals, and other places, but a master's degree will help them to go even further, he revealed.

The outlook for jobs for psychology is not totally bleak, according to Colbert. There are more jobs available in the clinical social realm than in the



(Photo by Karen Maynor)

teaching area. The program at Northeastern which concentrates on experimental psychology can prepare one adequately for a career in clinical psychology.

"It is necessary to have well-trained Black clinicians for schools and hospitals because there are thousands of Black people in these institutions being cared for by white professionals. No matter how good they are, they can't understand Black problems." He cited a strong need for Black prison counselors, advisors in secondary schools, and psychiatric workers as well as for Black scholars and teachers in psychology. Black psychologists are few, especially in experimental psychology.

Of the co-op plan here at the university, Colbert said few jobs are "relevant to one's major, particularly in psychology." At this time, he cannot recommend the co-op experience because the student "cannot be assured that he will learn something by practical use."

UNHEAVENLY CITY by Banfield, one of the most controversial books used on the campus, is to Colbert "racist in content but should not be ignored by Black people." Banfield, he said, is one of the most powerful men in the government and Black people cannot afford to overlook him and his recommendations.

Black students, he said, should not avoid classes that use the Edward Banfield book.

"We can't fight Banfield unless we know what he has to say. The argument should not be over whether the book should be used, but how it is used."

He said that classes advocating

Banfield's policy should be filled with Black students to refute his recommendations.

IQ tests, the most popular way of testing one's intelligence, "measure intelligence as it has never been defined." Colbert said that such tests select those people who demonstrate a certain kind of intellectual skill, like mathematical or language skills.

The verbal and math skills, he said, are associated with white schools. It is a fact that Blacks score lower on these tests because the items "are not relevant to what occurs in the Black community."

"Are we to say that those who fail are less intelligent?" he questioned.

But we can design a 'chitlin' test based on Black culture and life, he said, and most whites would probably fail it.

Colbert believes that IQ testing should be dropped all together "until we develop something appropriate that won't discriminate on the basis of culture."

In his classes, Colbert maintains that students will not be "spoonfed." In his seminar type courses students will be required to search and dig for psychological facts and information.

Colbert received his undergraduate degree in psychology from Johns Hopkins' University in Baltimore and his master's and Ph.D. in experimental psychology from Brown University.

All Black students and psychology majors interested in psychology can contact Mr. Colbert in 440 UR.

Caucus and Police Reform

Continued from page 1

which have been made by a group of concerned community residents. We are presenting them for mass approval and discussion to the community at large. After there has been a series of community meetings on these proposals, all community approved changes and additions will be incorporated into a final proposal. The completed proposal will be presented to the new Police Commissioner by the newly elected Black Legislative Caucus. What becomes of it then will depend on you.

PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND CHANGES

1. A System of Precinct Advisory Committees — The precinct advisory committees would consist of elected community residents. The committees would be responsible for keeping their local police precincts responsible to the citizens they serve. To make themselves felt within the department the Advisory Committees would have the power to have disciplinary hearings held and to participate as a special prosecutor at such hearings. In addition, the committees would meet regularly with their respective precinct captains to discuss issues of importance to the community.

2. Team Policing — Team Policing operates to make the community familiar with their police. It does this by assigning a team of policemen to a particular neighborhood. These men would be responsible for all police activities in that area. It requires that policemen request assignment in a particular area and that they exhibit an ability to understand and communicate with the residents of that area.

Where the supply is adequate, this would require that policemen in the minority communities be members of those minorities.

3. Community Service Patrols — Community Service Patrols would be members of the Police Department who handle non-crime related police functions. This would initially cover such things as finding lost children, traffic direction, ambulance runs, etc. Later after having developed community credibility they would be involved in order maintenance such as crowd control and covering mass demonstrations. The purpose of the Community Service Patrol is to have residents of the communities patrolled handling the public service problems of the community.

4. Minority Recruitment — An extensive program of minority recruitment is a very high priority program which the Department must be urged to initiate. It should utilize the media, speakers, and other techniques aimed at informing the minority communities when exams are given.

5. Minority Officers — In order to adequately relate to and respond to the needs of the Black and Spanish-speaking communities the department should place Black and Spanish-speaking officers in charge of the precincts effecting those communities. The department should consider the use of a lateral entry system and out-of-state recruitment to meet this end.

6. Youth Services Program — This program would require the

establishment of youth shelters to handle the causes of minor crimes such as truancy from school, and minor property crimes. Upon being picked up for this type of offense a youth would be taken to the shelter for social service help. This would usually result in returning the youth to his parents and the establishment of ongoing contact between the youth worker at the shelter, and the child's parents and school. Only when this has failed would youths be taken to the station and booked. The program would also require policemen assigned as youth services specialists in each precinct.

7. Crime Analysis Officer — This officer would analyze the frequency, location, etc. of crimes and make recommendations to the precinct captain concerning changing patrol patterns.

8. Police Training — There is a great lack of understanding of the communities being served within the Police Department. The Police Training proposals therefore concentrate on proposals designed to increase that understanding. In particular we have proposed human relations training with input from the precinct advisory committees (see No. 1 above). This would consist of changes in the Police Academy Curriculum and ongoing in-service training. Dialogue programs where small groups of community people sit down and talk with small groups of officers informally in sessions with a professional moderator should be instituted. Also a Spanish language program to introduce officers to the language, dialects and cultures of the Spanish community should be begun.

Reality Expanded

Continued from page 3

the things they are often called masters of — dancing.

Perhaps his most beautiful work exhibited is "Mother and Child," which shows a Black mother tightly clutching a young Black child. Printed on one side of the mother are the words, "I Love You Lord Jesus because(sic) You First Love Me." The bright and radiant orange and blue tones of their clothing makes the woman and the child the focal point of the picture, pitted against the dull tans and greys in the background.

Eldzier Cortor's figures and landscapes are the most realistic because he often resorts to a three dimensional effect with blurs of paint.

One of his displayed works, "Still Life," reflects a mixed-up world and elements of technological society. Positioned randomly but tactfully on the canvas is a coca cola bottle, old photographs, beautiful flowers wrapped in newspapers bearing headlines about the Scottsboro

trial and Marcus Garvey, Billie Holiday and Bessie Smith Records, and a price tag dangling from the head of an African queen, among other objects.

Order and conflict greet the viewer after a quick glance. Neatly placed on a curio stand are photographs, bottles, stacks of records and various articles. Directly beside it is a totem pole of old tables and chairs piled sloppily on top of each other.

Of the three, Cortor has the most classical approach. After studying his Black ballerinas, mothers and their children, and beautiful Black portraits, one comes to the realization that he depicts the beauty of Black life and being Black.

The next exhibition, "Sent for you Yesterday," an exhibition of sculpture, painting, drawings, and prints from the thirties and forties will be on display at the museum, 122 Elm Hill Ave., Dorchester from February 15th through March sixth.

A Voice from Walpole

#56

I ALMOST HAD A DREAM LAST NIGHT
I DREAMED OF PEOPLE
PEOPLE BY THE MILLIONS
ALL LIVING IN PEACE AND HARMONY
THE SUN WAS VERY BRIGHT AND WARM
NO CRYING, POVERTY, SICKNESS OR DEATH
IT WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL
AND THEN THE GUARD OPENED THE DOOR, TO MY CELL
I ALMOST HAD A DREAM LAST NIGHT

Carl Griffin

#58

As I sit in my six by ten
Trying to read about Malcolm X
But thinking... George Jackson
Frantz Fanon, Huey Newton, Angela Davis...

I wonder if my poor mother
Will have a heart attack before long
Of my wife.. and who...
Who is sharing her love

I close the book...
And rest my mind
But I think of my children
Who know of life...
Only as a game
I wonder if the answer...
Will come in time.

Carl Griffin

Untitled

#60

IN THE MORNING
WHEN I AWAKE
I MAKE UP AN EXCUSE
SO I MAY LIVE THROUGH THE DAY
AND AT NIGHT
I TALK MYSELF TO SLEEP
HOPING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

Carl Griffin

I AWOKED THIS MORNING FEELING MAD
MAD BECAUSE OF MY BEING IN THIS WORLD
IN THIS WORLD OF DESTRUCTION
A WORLD IN WHICH NO ONE CAN SURVIVE
A WORLD DOOMED FOR SELF DESTRUCTION
I FEEL NO CONVICTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE CLOSE TO ME
WHAT I FELT WAS PITY FOR THEM
FOR THEY WOULD HAVE TO LIVE IN THIS DESTRUCTED WORLD
WHILE I ENJOY THE PEACE OF SILENT DEATH I FELT APPROACHING
SO I TOOK THE WALK WITH DEATH
AND LEFT THE WORLD TO ITSELF

Carl Griffin

Black Expressions from Gregg

To Angela Davis

A fter the revolution,
you will be free,
I promise
N ot a thousand white iron
prisons will hold against
the mass
G enerations of ebony nations
will march against
the snowstorm
E ach and every heart among us
fighting to the last... So
lean back and gaze into
L the night, though your
hands be grasping cold
steel bars
A nd trust that soon
a world of Blackness
will float in peace
beneath those stars

Gregg Powell

African Child

Tear upon the womb
of your suffering mother
Tumble into a cold fear

Lift up your eyes and be blinded by white
Search for the Hunter when dead is the night

Peace is his trail through the snow.

Smile on the deaths that his journey has bled
Pink is his blood on the ice
Cold is his crystalline head

Brave be the warrior as one
Revenge
is the stwng of the sun.

Gregg Powell

Recall

Remember when bells rang peace
from the steeple on the hill
I do,
But I'm older than you
Forget all the hates and prejudices
of a lifetime
you won't.
Because you're younger than I

Forgive those who stole your hopes
And sparkled drops of blood on every dream
You can't,
Because you're blacker than you seem.

Gregg Powell

Black Winter

Black walnut walking cautiously
into winter
Spilling himself on the deceitful
ices of peace
Held motionless by the blasting, freezing,
hatred.

Dusts of snow drift powerful over
the gates of his imagination
Till he dawns his clothes to proudly
strut again.

Gregg Powell

THE HIGHLAND PARK FREE SCHOOL

BY JOYCE CLARKE

At the end of Hawthorne Street in Roxbury, there is a large old-fashioned house that's been up-dated with graffiti on its walls reading, "Soul," "We Shall Overcome," "Brother," "Education Power," and last but not least, "Happiness is Highland Park Free School."

Highland Park Free School is a learning institution for growing young minds that uses life and the community as its textbook; the school that uses social learning to teach academics.

Taught by a predominately female staff, including the principal, Mrs. Marjorie Jones, the children, ages 5 through 12, are introduced to learning techniques foreign to the public school system. Besides the 3Rs Mrs. Jones said they teach French, Social Studies, Science, Arts and Crafts and an innovative subject called

Exploring Childhood, a class Mrs. Jones conducts. Textbooks are used only when absolutely necessary. Their textbooks are field trips, a variety of visual aids such as posters, mobiles and Sesame Street learning materials and talks with all the important Black people in Boston who are invited to visit the school.

Just as in the public schools there is gym instruction but Highland Park has gone one step further. The students are instructed on nutritional food values, the marshall arts and how to care for the body, in addition to participating in sports activities. The school doesn't have room for a gym so they use the John Shelburn Center.

The school was started in 1966 as sort of a day care center. At that time the house was occupied by a group of nuns who took care of the children of working parents. A certified Montessori teacher and an assistant -- Mrs. Jones -- were hired to instruct the children and soon the parents realized the benefits of the instruction. From there they contacted the Catholic Archdiocese, took over the house and another next door and turned the day care center

into an elementary school, starting with grades 1 to 3. Shortly thereafter Highland Park sought and received their accreditation from the Board of Education.

Currently there are what the school calls three learning units: first is the pre-Kindergarten/ kindergarten unit, containing 3 classrooms. The second is the primary unit containing two classrooms approximating the first grade level, one first/second level classroom, one second/first level classroom and one third/fourth level classroom. And the third unit is the upper school unit which contains four working groups and covers grades five through eight.

The eighth grade unit was recently added by demand of the students. Mrs. Jones recalled that when the school was ready to hold its first graduation of the 7th graders in May, the students demonstrated in the yard, carrying signs saying, "We don't want to leave." Consequently an eighth grade level was added.

The school day begins at 8:30 a.m. and ends at 2:30 p.m., but most of the time the children don't leave school. Mrs. Jones says that you will find them either playing in the yard or just talking with their teachers.

Each day the cafeteria staff cooks breakfast and lunch for everyone so there's no frozen or warehouse food given to the students of Highland Park.

As one ventures from classroom to classroom one can see that each has been given a personality all its own. One classroom contains a two level wooden structure, more like abstract sculpture, that the children can lay on or sit on to read or rest or play. There are small tables and chairs around the rest of the room painted in bright red and blue.

In another room the children had a pet iguana they were raising.

On the first floor was a class that had floor tiles that illustrated the seasons in Africa.

The tiles were colored red, black and green.

Next door there stood a piano in one corner and the rest of the room was decorated by a bird cage, a hamster cage and a window ledge full of sea shells. Alphabet posters on the wall said, "A is for Afro, "B" is for Beautiful, "C" is for Cool... "S" is for Soul Sister, "T" is for Talk, and so on. Each alphabet card had a Black child or children illustrating the letter.

Elsewhere a classroom had a family bulletin board. There were pictures cut out of Ebony and other Black periodicals of the Dick Gregorays, the Muhammed Alis and some familiar advertisements of families that have appeared in these magazines.

Each morning the students recite the Nguzo Saba (The Seven Principles), "Not in place of singing the Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Jones said, "because that never occurred to us, we used to just sing songs until we adopted the Nguzo Saba."

They celebrate all the Black holidays because as Mrs. Jones stated, "There is Columbus Day, and St. Patrick's Day, but there is nothing on their calendar that says there is anything we do."

This year the Federation of Boston Community Schools, Inc., of which Highland Park is affiliated, put out a calendar with all the Black History events for each month. For \$2 you can obtain a calendar either from the Afro-Institute or the Highland School.

The five page introduction that is given to people interested in sending their children to the school adequately answers just about all the questions a parent may have about the quality education of a community school. Highland Park has taken great pains to extinguish any doubts a parent may have by developing a curriculum and organizational structure that requires the parent to take an active, continuing role in the school. Points of the introduction say in part, "...The community dominates its decision making process; the community has selected the staff and all staff members live in the community; the community helps support the cost of the school; the community provides the central focus for our curriculum;..."

"The school serves a population 80 per cent of whom come from families with incomes below \$1,000 per member per year."

"The school is free - no tuition is charged and only neighborhood youngsters are allowed to attend the school."

THE ONYX
is calling all
Journalism majors
and all interested
students to
help out on the
newspaper

Display ads from companies, businesses, professionals and non-profit organizations are now being accepted. See Onyx Ad Manager Helen Ootson at the Afro-Institute or call 437-3141 for further information.

"Parents of children attending the school are required to participate in fund-raising and decision-making functions."

"...Every classroom has a community teacher and a certified teacher. The community teacher works closely with parents and other community groups in addition to his or her classroom duties to foster maximum feasible community participation in the school's life and also to foster feasible school participation in community life. The Community teachers... are hired on a twelve month basis... with summers devoted to continued education and training. Ultimately, the community teacher will become a new kind of certified teacher."

"...The community teachers are enrolled in Boston University and Simmons College through the Career Opportunity Program, working toward a new kind of certification..."

Obviously the Highland Park Free School and others like it in Boston can be said to be the

answer to the public school system. How the students will adjust academically when they get into public secondary school remains to be seen since they will have to adjust to another type of learning process. But for sure they'll be bringing to the public schools a new value system that just might cause a revolution of learning in the public schools. For this growing generation will not tolerate its heritage nor its contributions being ignored. So success seems eminent for institutions like Highland Park because we're all witness to what the system's educational structure can do to young Black minds.

Hats off to the people who run Highland Park and the other community schools everywhere, because they had the foresight and they took the initiative to make sure that this generation of Black children would not be run through the factories of learning like the generations before them.

Our children are the reward of life and a life is a terrible thing to waste.

Afro's Black History Week

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

Join us this year in a city-wide celebration of our rich cultural heritage. BLACK HISTORY WEEK, February 11-17, 1973, will look like this at Northeastern's Afro-American Institute:

SUN., FEB. 11 -- GOSPEL CONCERT -- The Helen Hollins Singers & Imani Choir of Northeastern U.

MON., FEB. 12 - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. - MARKETPLACE BAZAAR. 7:30 p.m. POETRY AND DRAMATIC READINGS.

TUES., 13 FEB. - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. MARKETPLACE BAZAAR. 7:30 p.m. DRUM AND DANCE RECITAL

WED., FEB. 14 - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. MARKETPLACE BAZAAR, SLIDE-TAPE SHOW

THURS., FEB. 15 -- 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. MARKETPLACE BAZAAR. 12 noon - 2 p.m. FASHION SHOW, PANEL DISCUSSION.

FRI., FEB. 16 - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. MARKETPLACE BAZAAR. 9 p.m. - 1 a.m. PARTY -- YOUNGBLOOD IS D. J.

SAT., FEB. 17 - 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. WORKSHOPS IN Writing (Floyd Barbour); Black Psychology (Isaac Colbert); Photography (Sandy Middlebrooks); Debating, Media (Lovell Dyett). At 7:30 p.m. - Speaker.

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La Raza (bi-lingual)	\$.75
Comrade George	\$2.00
(inside info on his assassination)	

STORE HOURS

Tues. thru Sat. 1 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Sundays 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Calendar of Events

BOSTON STATE COLLEGE

Black Student Assoc. is having a Black History week, Feb. 19-24. For more information contact Eric Stratter at 566-1103.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Boston University is having a Preaching Series. Feb. 2, the speaker will be Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga. On Feb. 6, the speaker will be Rev. Kelly M. Smith Sr., Minister of the First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn. Both will be at the Marsh Chapel, 735 Commonwealth Ave.

Black History week is Feb. 11-17. Call Bonnie Nance at 353-3791 for the itinerary.

ELMA LEWIS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

Exhibit, "Sent for you Yesterday" - Feb. 15 - March 6.

EMERSON COLLEGE

Presents three nights of plays - Feb. 16 - 18. The plays are "Black Terror," and "The Journey." Sponsored by the Drama Dept. Donation \$2.00

UNITED FRONT FOUNDATION

Black' People's Political Education Meetings, at 1 p.m., 12 Goodale Road, Mattapan. Sponsored by the De Mau Maus. This is every Saturday.

At 10 A.M. every Saturday at the United Front, meetings are held, sponsored by the Nationalist Federation. Community is invited.

KAPPA ALPHA PSI

Sweetheart Ball, Fri., Feb. 16, 9 P.M. - 3 a.m. Donation \$2.00. Call Chucky or Michael at 524-0754 for tickets.

Any school or organization wishing to contribute information to our calendar of events can either contact Joyce Clarke (437-3141) or send in the information at least three weeks in advance.

THE DE MAU MAU'S SPEAK

BY TED THOMAS

Black people, who have had their homes broken into, can receive assistance from "De Mau Mau" if they wish too, according to "Brother Key," one of the organizers of Boston's chapter of the nation-wide organization.

"We try to help Black people, who have been ripped off, get their things back, and in some cases we have recovered stolen items," Brother Key said.

In addition De Mau Mau offer security to welfare mothers on the first and fifteenth of each month; the days welfare checks are distributed, and free clothing to needy recipients.

Although the Black Panther Party offers numerous services to Boston's Black community, which include free clothing, the De Mau Mau see "no conflict between the two organizations."

"One would have to be a fool to be in conflict with anyone who is providing services to the Black community," Brother Key said.

According to a printed leaflet, circulated by the organization, and entitled "Message From De Mau Mau," the organization chose its name "in recognition of the African Nationalist

Revolutionary Guerillas of the Kenya Revolt, or as it is called, the Mau Mau Revolt.

"Brother Charles Kenyatta," the leaflet reads, "organized the first chapter of 'Mau Mau Brothers' in Harlem late in 1965."

Although, the De Mau Mau is comprised mostly of Vietnam veterans, membership to the organization is open to all Black people as long as they:

1.) adhere to the Black Nationalist philosophy.

2.) recognize the necessity of the Black struggle and submit to it.

3.) agree to a "peeping period" where a prospective member is 'checked out' for his worth.

Brother Key said that sisters may join the organization and some, in fact, have.

"Our ranks are open to all Brothers and Sisters that are together," he added.

Another member of the De Mau Mau, Sharriff Shabazz, said that since chapters are being formed in other parts of the country all the time it is difficult, if not impossible, to approximate the number of members nation wide. "Its possible that chapters exist that

we don't know about," Shabazz said.

The Chicago chapter became the center of controversy, late last year, when nine members of the De Mau Mau were arrested and charged with the murder of a white family.

The nine members, who were eventually acquitted, were being used by Chicago's former Attorney General, Edward V. Harahan, "as a political football to run for re-election on," Shabazz said.

"Harahan was trying to kill two birds with one stone," Shabazz continued, "he was trying to project the De Mau Mau as a 'Black gang' and at the same time boost his chances of winning re-election by running on a 'law and order' ticket."

Shabazz accused the mass media of "working hand in hand" with Harahan to create a negative public image of the De Mau Mau.

Quoting Malcolm X, Shabazz said: "the white boy has the news media perfected to such an art that he can make the victim look like the criminal."

Harahan was unsuccessful in his re-election bid, according to Shabazz, because he had "lost a lot of favor among the people."

Shabazz credits this 'loss of favor' to a raid on the headquarters of the Chicago branch of the Black Panther Party -- ordered by Harahan -- during which Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were slain.

Although Shabazz has never served in Vietnam, he expressed deep admiration for Black veterans who "came back to work in the Black community and not to get strung out on drugs."

Shabazz believes that the struggle of Black people in America should be based on a Black Nationalist concept rather than a class concept.

"In a class struggle people are oppressed by people of their own race; but of another class," he said, "but Black people in America are oppressed by people of another race."

"The question of nationalism is not a question of geography, but it is a question of color," Shabazz continued.

Shabazz said that nationalism means that a people have begun to have an identity, a purpose, and a goal.

Discrediting Marxist philosophy as a remedy for the

social ills that affect Black people in America, Shabazz said: "Marxist philosophy did not grow out of an African struggle, but a European struggle."

People condemn Nationalism and praise Chairman Mao, who was a revolutionary nationalist," Shabazz concluded.

The De Mau Mau view their military training as a plus for them.

"It's a necessity to be trained to defend yourself. We've got military training and that's positive," Brother Key said.

The De Mau Mau's financial needs are met by donations from the members of the organization and their wives. "We don't

believe in taking funds from the Federal Government," Brother Key pointed out.

The De Mau Mau believe that the first order of business should be to rid the Black community of "corrupt politicians, corrupt policemen, and dope pushers."

Meanwhile the establishment of a street academy -- a school for Black youths frustrated with the Boston Public School System -- is being worked on by the De Mau Mau.

The mass media portrays us as "Black gangsters," Shabazz said, "but the only crime we have committed is that we saw a need and moved to meet that need."

This month in Black History

FEBRUARY

- 1ST -- Beginning of Black student sit-in movement, 1960
- 5TH -- Arusha Declaration announced in Tanzania, 1967.
- 6TH -- First organized emigration of Blacks back to Africa, Sierra Leone, 1820.
- 7TH -- Massacre of Blacks at Orangeburg, S.C., 1968
- 11TH -- Tanzania nationalizes all public transportation, 1971
- 14TH -- Frederick Douglass born, 11817
- 19TH -- First Pan-African Congress, Paris, 1919
- 20TH -- Frederick Douglass dies, 1895
- 21ST -- Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
- 23RD -- W. E. B. DuBois born, 1868

The Book Corner

COMPILED BY JOYCE CLARKE

To continue books especially for your children, I have chosen a sampling of reading material that will please the pre-schooler to the young reader of about 12

MALCOLM X by Arnold Adoff. A biography that should be read to and by Black children of all ages. Simple, understandable words are used and a clear picture of the life of Malcolm X is summarized here. It touches on his childhood, when his father was killed, his first confrontation with prejudice, his years in jail, his embracing of the Islamic faith and up to his assassination at the age of 39.

WILLY by Helen H. King. Written especially for the Black man-child who finds himself 10 years old and suddenly the man of the house because of his father's untimely death, will find companionship in this book. Willy is a mouse that the young boy is trying to catch. Told in his own words the boy first tries the simple mousetrap and when that fails he uses all kinds of methods to outwit this creature. Foremost, he is determined to prove to his mother and grandmother that he can be the man of the house. A little slice of ghetto life any young boy would find identity in reading.

THE STORY GRAND-

MOTHER TOLD by Martha Alexander. A most delightful story to hear and read is this little book for pre-schoolers and beginning readers. It's about Lisa and Ivan, her cat. Lisa has bought a cat balloon that has a hummer in it. As they walk the streets all the neighbors add the green balloon humming and Ivan gets more and more jealous of this air-filled rival and how Ivan solves his problem is typical of a small child's jealousy for his or her baby brother or sister.

I'M GLAD I'M ME by Elberta H. Stone. The title is the name of a poem Mrs. Stone wrote and had illustrated for her head start pupils. As a small boy explores his neighborhood wishing to be a tree or a bird or a cloud "so I could float all over the world just to see what I could see," he discovers that the greatest joy is being me, because, "I can be what I want to be." A self-identity poem, it is written for ages four to seven.

THE FIRST BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGROES by Margaret B. Young. Another resource for the school composition writer, this book includes American Negroes and their history, Where Negroes live, education, employment, cultural contributions and the civil rights movement.

Brothers and Sisters

See Your Work in Print!

THE ONYX STAFF IS HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE ITS PLANS TO PUBLISH A LITERARY MAGAZINE SCHEDULED TO GO ON SALE LATER THIS QUARTER.

THE MAGAZINE WILL BE ENTITLED "BLACK EXPRESSIONS" AND WILL BE COMPRISED OF:

Criticism

Essays

Poetry

Reviews

Short Stories

ANYONE WHO WISHES TO SUBMIT HIS WORK TO THE ONYX FOR CONSIDERATION IS URGED TO DO SO. ALL WORK MUST BE:

1. Typewritten and double spaced
2. Submitted to the Onyx on or before February 15, 1973
3. Unpublished by any previous commercial media
4. There is no limit to the amount, length or variety of submitted material
5. All ages are welcome to participate
6. For "author's note" please indicate name, age, hometown, occupation or any such identification.
7. All submissions should be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (for return of unaccepted manuscripts) and mailed to Afro-American Institute Northeastern University 40 Leon Street Boston, Mass. 02115

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BLACK WOMEN

Con't. from pg. 2

elected to the U.S. Assembly is the state's first Black woman legislator since Mrs. Chisholm left in 1968.

Mrs. Jewel La Fontant, a successful lawyer and civic leader was appointed as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Looking abroad is Mme. Cisse, who became the first woman in 27 years to be seated as President of the United Nations Security Council for a month. (The post comes under the alphabetical rotation system used by the Council in choosing presidents every month.) A native of Guinea, she became her country's ambassador to the United Nations in September.

Finally, Massachusetts residents recently voted in Doris Bunte, along with four men, to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Attention Liberal

Arts Seniors

During the month of February there will be approximately 30 companies interviewing at the Placement Office (107 Forsyth Street) listing openings for Liberal Arts Seniors. These employment opportunities include sales and management training programs in Banking, Insurance, Retail clothing and Food, Government agencies, and others. For more info. and sign-up dates, contact immediately Don Edwards at Afro (Call 437-3141) or visit the Placement Office at 107 Forsyth Street. Please don't delay.